burn and Dannemora cost a large sum of money, as is clear from the following table: Auburn Prison, male department, opened in \$1,106,583 05 n Prison, female department, opened in Clinton Prison, opened in 1845.... Sing Sing Prison, opened in 1825.... Then comes the normal schools. There are twelve of them; and the fact may be mentioned that there are bills before the Legislature to establish three more. Below is the schedule of

the expenditures for thos	e witeway in	************
Altery	*****	149,005 80
		91,034,97
Buffalo		
Vendonia		1307,000
		10.500 (10.0000
Jaraica New-Palts		387,000 40
One rta		
Oemoro		1 4 7 1 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Placeshurg	************	000 4000 00
Potsdam	********	-
		4+ non-126 22

RELICS OF HILL'S GENEROSITY.

The armories have cost an enormous sum, although those in New-York and Brooklyn were largely paid for by local taxation. It seems as if every small militia company demanded and was Governor. Below is a list of the armories and their cost:

GIIG BRIDGE COME.	\$289.800 13
Albany	29, 920 45
	116,412 0
J. burn	4,861.5
Maiston	47,434 8
Binghamton	765,791 0
Brooklyn	166,814 57
Buffalo	25,800 00
Cattkith	29,000 00
Connec	19,735 2
Plant to the second sec	20, 108 6
Therefore	40.782 17
********	15,877 26
Plantala lane	\$2,012.75
Financia	42,004 0
Giens Falls	82 017 73
Hoosick Falls	44,000 0
Africanting tile	11,745 0
Hudson	35, 492 9
Jamestown	34,575 20
Vinestan	84,778.5
Malone	82 527 2
Middletown	22.364 S
Mohawk	24,715 93
Mount Vernon	35,200.90
Newburg	43,500 00
Niagara Falls	256,730 25
New-York	1,500.00
Norwich	25,399.00
Ogdensbarg	42,564 0.
Olean	15,939 8
Onesita	61,746 6
Oswego Otueco	3,472 2
Poughkeepsie	57,111 90
Poughkeepsie	73,033 10
Rochester Schobarie	- 1.800 oc
Seratoga	49,985.41
Schenectady	51,105 25
Syracuse	123,323 5
Tonawanda	46,485 19
Tonawanga	106,506 3
Troy	58,502 18
Utica	49,394 56
Walton	35,831 17
Watertown	1,425 0
Westport	476,825 7
General repairs of	22,940 5
Commissioners' expenses	
Total	3,599,599 8
Total	

COST OF THE CANALS.

Controller Roberts also states that up to the present year the following amounts have been expended on the canals:

Erie and Champlain Cewego Cayuga and Soneca Eliath River	1,838,000
Total	
It would seem as if the time	had come when

It would seem as if the time had come when appropriations for State hospitals, armories, asylums, prisons and schools could be largely reduced. Expenditures for the improvement of the three big canals probably will have to be continued, but in no other direction are large appropriations demanded. The Capitol is declared to be nearly completed.

TO SACRIFICE A PET DESIRE.

One measure of economy which, it is said, Governor Black favors is the reduction from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000 of the amount to be appropriated for the purchase of Adirondack for-

est lands.

The project of improving the State's canals certainly ought to impose a policy of economy upon the Legislature. With \$9,000,000 already contracted for and \$7,000,000 more to be spent, there must be large appropriation bills passed in the interest of the Canad Department. Then there is the policy of buying Adirondack lands, which is an expensive plan to carry out. Added to this, it is well known that the number of persons requiring care in State charitable institutions is rapidly increasing. In every direction therefore, to know that Governor Black, Controller Roberts, Senator Higgins, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Mr. Nixon, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, are well aware of the great necessity of economy and are striving to enforce it. of economy and are striving to enforce it.

BETTER FOOD FOR WAGE-WORKERS.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF FAMILY DIET-ARIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF

Washington, Feb. 13.-The result of investigations into the food habits of a number of families in the congested districts of New-York City in 1895 and 1836 has been made public by the Agricultural Department in a report entitled "Dietary Studies in The report was prepared by Pro whose immediate direction the investigations were conducted, with the co-operation of the New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The general plan of the work con-sisted in visiting a number of typical families in the most congested portions of the city, observing the kinds and amounts of food which they bought and the prices which they paid, noting whether or not they obtained good weight and measure, and subjecting specimens of the food materials to anaiysis for the purpose of learning their nutritive

The work in New-York City was done mostly by Dr. Isabelle Delaney. The investigation consisted mainly of the study of dietaries of families of the rer classes, the majority of whom were on the East Side, near the junction of Cherry and Cath-The people in whose families the studies were made represented a large number of occupations. In some instances they were slovenly and shiftless, and took little interest in the appearance of their homes and tables. Other families, though ignorant, were willing and anxious to learn how they might improve their habits of living. The main results of each study are given, with a brief discussion of the chief features.

Following this are some valuable suggestions regarding the improvement of the food habits of city It is impossible, the report says, to lay down any hard-and-fast rules which shall govern the purchase of food by a family, as these must to a very great extent we determined by the different

In many of the families there was no attemp made to spread an attractive table. One of the most common observations among those who are familiar with the habits of the poorer classes of wage-workers, the report continues, is to the effect that a not inconsiderable amount of the prevalence that a not inconsiderable amount of the prevalence of intemperance can be traced to poor food and unattractive home tables. Throughout all these districts there was shown very little comprehension of the actual nutritive value of the food purchased, the selection apparently being made according to some whim or taste, the presence of certain food materials in the market, or because the house-keeper had become accustomed to purchasing certain kinds of food. The larger number of families spent more than they really could afford for food, and yet frequently received insufficient nourishment.

and yet frequently received insufficient nourishment.

The question how these people could have obtained more nutriment for the money expenditure is answered only in the most general terms. It is suggested that one of the best and surest ways to improve the condition of the poor is to give them practical instructions and object-lessons in the preparation of attractive yet simple and cheap foods. The subjects on which the women should be instructed include lessons on the best and most nutritious food materials and those best adapted in point of cost and ease of preparation to the needs and circumstances of the family, and directions such as shall enable the housekeeper to prepare simple, wholesome and palatable dishes from such food.

SPECIAL STAKES ARRANGED FOR.

The Queens County Jockey Club will institute a handicap at its summer meeting to be known as the Greater New-York Handicap. At the least \$1,000 will be added to the subscriptions, and in 1890 the will be added to the subscriptions, and in 186 the contest, it is said, will be made to compare, from a purse point of viev, favorably with the Metropolitan, Suburban and Brooklyn handloaps, sufficient money being added to muke it of interest to the owners of the best class of stake horses. The Consolidation Stake will also be a feature of the Aqueduct summer meeting. This will be, in all probability, a contest for two-year-olds. The names of the stakes are given to commemorate the folining of Brooklyn and New-York.

After Dinner Take Hood's Pills. Aid assimilation of food, assure constitution. Get HOOD'S. 25c. of druggists or C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dainty VIORIS.

MENACES TO HOME RULE

BILLS AFFECTING NEW-YORK CITY.

A DIGEST PREPARED BY THE CITY CLUB SHOW ING THE EXTENSIVE TINKERING WITH THE CHARTER PROPOSED IN THE

LEGISLATURE AT ALBANY. The City Club, of New-York through its Commit-

tee on Legislation has prepared a statement of proposed legislation particularly affecting the city of New-York, introduced in the Senate and Assemobtained an armory for itself while David B. Hill bly at Albany during the month of January. Following is the statement:

The Commission which framed the Charter of Greater New-York had in view the erection of a municipality which should be intrusted with every function essential to its own development and the complete management of its own affairs. The language in which this purpose was expressed is at once brief and comprehensive, and every citizen should make himself familiar with it:

should make himself familiar with it:

With a view of self-development, the Commission has intrusted the new city with power to establish ferries; to build bridges over and tunnels under all waters within its domain; to build docks and improve the harbor of the entire city; to construct parks, schoolhouses and public buildings; to open streets and extend them; to provide water, and also the means of securing easy, cheap and rapid communication by ferry and railways between all parts of the great metropolis. The city, as the Commission has constituted it, has within itself all the elements and powers of normal growth and development, making it unnecessary to have habitual recourse, as hitherto, to the Legislature of the State for additional powers—a serious evil, and in the past the source of much abuse—(Repair of Charter Commission to Legislature, 185).

Notwithstanding this painstaking effort on the

Notwithstanding this painstaking effort on the part of the distinguished body that framed the charter to invest the new city with power to decide for itself what it should do within the well-recognized range of ordinary municipal activity, the Legislature of the State during the first month of its present session took up for consideration no less than one hundred and fifty local bills affecting Many of these bills are absolute usurpations of purely municipal functions, requiring at the hands of our citizens improvements local in character, the expenditure and burden of which must fall solely upon them, such as the paving of streets, the construction of bridges, the opening and improvement of parks; while others directly aim at the increase of salaries in city departments, changes in the attributes and qualifications of our municipal officers and our local municipal courts, interference with local taxes and assessments, etc., and, finally, forty-three of them propose in terms to amend the charter before its provisions have

This condition of things must convince any server that the new charter is not to be treated by the State Legislature with more respect than the former charters of New-York and Brooklyn, that the lawmakers at Albany still consider the local concerns of the new city proper matter for direc legislative action, and that, precisely as in the ing upon the citizens of the municipality without their consent, and even against their dissent, heavy expenditures for purely local purposes, and will continue to ignore the right of the three million insponsible measure of home rule

The conviction must be driven home to every New-Yorker; for this, it is only needful to follow he action of the Legisla ure, and to watch the daily introduction of bills every good purpose of which could be compassed by action of the local

month, it is evidently no light task for the busy citizen to find out what mischief, either from motive or from negligence, lurks in this mass of attempted legislation. The City Club is willing to as bills especially affecting this city are concerned. time to time during the session of the Legislature a memorandum concerning bills of this hature.

space; but the attention of our citizens is earnestly gained will awaken their resistance to further encroachment upon our privilege of home rule, and that resistance at all times and seasons, in conto all attempts to alter the details of the charter to all attempts to alter the details of the charter versation, in discussion, in letters to Senators and before it has fairly gone into operation, this bill Assemblymen, in public protest and finally at the is objectionable, (1) because it would add \$6,000 to

desirable legislation will be found in the following summary of the principal bills especially affecting jects with which they deal.

BRIDGES.

The charter, in Section 48, empowers the Municiof Estimate and Apportionment, "to provide by . . "for the building of bridges" ordinance" ...

Senate bill No. 111 (Assembly bill No. 209), "to authorize the construction of an additional bridge between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn," under the direction of a bi-partisan commission of four members, the Mayor to be a member ex officio. This bill is bad in proposing to introduce politics into a great public work through the application of the "bi-partisan principle."

Assembly bill No. 188 provides for the building of a bridge over the East River by a commission of

six members named in the bill. Senate bill No. 143 (Assembly bill No. 429) would give the city authority to construct bridges over the East River. This authority is given by the

to construct a passenger elevator in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge, a matter of the city

authorities under the charter. Senate bill No. 276 (similar to Assembly bill No. 168) is a striking illustration of the legislative tinkering with our local affairs which the charter was vent. It provides that the city shall approprinte \$22,000 for the "construction of a bridge over or across the mill pond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second wards of the Borough of Brooklyn Certainly, if the city cannot undertake upon its own initiative, under the full power given to it by the charter, a public work of this magnitude, we cannot expect the charter to operate at all without the constant intervention of the Legislature in the

The purpose of Assembly bill No. 3% is said to be Commission to build an East River bridge, who were removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck. But it would greatly abridge the power of the city authorities in the building of bridges by providing that "none of the provisions of existing laws conferring power to construct bridges upon the Municipal Assembly or Commissioner of Bridges of the city of New-York, or authority, other than the Legislature of the State of New-York, shall be construed to apply to bridges on the East River or on the Hudson River below Waterford,"

PARKS AND THE PARK DEPARTMENT. Senate Bill No. 22-To provide that the "Grand Boulevard and Concourse" shall be constructed by a commission of three members to be appointed by the Mayor for a term of six years, with an annual salary of \$5,000 each. Under Section 527 of the charter the duty of laying out and constructing the Boulevard, which was imposed by the former law upon the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, would devolve upon the Commissioner of Highways. The bill would give to the Commissioners power to employ engineers, clerks and assistants. The patronage under the bill might, evidently, be consider-The work is clearly within the purview of the

Department of Highways. Senate Bill No. 112 would give to the Park Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn the management of the Bay Ridge Parkway when it has been completed, but Section 612 of the charter would have this effect without further legislation.

Under the following bills the city would be compelled to expend money for lands for parks: Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx. Senate Bill No. 147, for the improvement of Mo-MONONONONONONONONONONONONONON

Senate Bill No 200, for a small park in the Four-teenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan. Assembly Bill No. 174, for the improvement of an

entrance to Prospect Park, Borough of Brooklyn.
All these bills are examples of expenditures imposed upon the city by a Legislature at Albany composed in great part of members ignorant of our needs and our desires. The charter was so careful in protecting the local communities forming the city from expenditures for improvements not desired by those immediately concerned that it cre ated local borough boards, with which rests the right to originate improvements in their respective boroughs. To this extent was the charter intended to protect local taxation, and yet the Legislature is asked to ignore these provisions and to dictate to the city expenditures for improvements which the

city does not seek. Assembly Bill No. 235, to prohibit the dumping of refuse from the sea wall in Battery Park, seems to be unnecessary, in view of the fact that Section 619 of the charter expressly gives the Park Department control of this park.

MATTERS COMMITTED TO LOCAL AUTHORI-

Senate bill No. 239, to authorize the establishment of fleating hespitals in Brooklyn. Senate bill No. 258, to limit the height of build-

Assembly bill No. 231, "to prevent the placing of any high board fence (except a picket or open wood fence) on the front of any lot or lots in any portion of the city of New-York known as the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and to have all high board fences now standing in said territory removed before August, 1898." is obviously one which in operation would cause much inconvenience and expense to many persons and is not called for by the city. The subjectmatter of all these bills is distinctly within the powers of the municipal authorities, and their introduction into the Legislature, where the citizens

cannot readily watch them or oppose them, is an intolerable interference with the right of home rule. Assembly bill No. 282, to authorize "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Commissioner of Public Works, to pave part of Ninth-ave., Manhattan," illustrates very well the bungling fashion in which a great part of the bills introduced in the Legislature are prepared. Neither the corporation nor the officer named in the bill has any legal existence, the laws under which they existed having been repealed. Moreover, it presumes to order the repaying of a street in the city of New-York, of which the municipal authorities should be the sole arbiters, and which they are amply empowered to carry out.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The charter carefully provides rules for the Civil Service of the city. Senate bill No. 98 is designed to overthrow this careful and cautious legislation and apply to the city Civil Service the law passed last year requiring that a distinction shall be made between "meric" and "fitness" in Civil Service examinations throughout the State. The effect of this law has been injurious; In this city it would operate to give the politicians greater control over public offices. The charter expressly provided a different rule for this city; the provisions thus deliberately adopted should be tested, and not ruth-lessly set aside by the Legislature.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

Senate bill No. 9 would give to the Mayor power ffect would be to deliver into the hands of the politicians the school system, which, under the administration of a non-political Board, has been vastly improved during the last two years, and which the charter intended to protect.

AUTHORITY OVER INDIGENT CHILDREN. Senate bill Nos. 6 and 126 is exceedingly mischild shall hereafter be committed to the care of any institution in the city of New-York, the Soclety for the Prevention of Craelty to Children in said city shall" have power to "direct that the custody of such child shall be given to its parents or guardian"; and that in such a case the Controller of the city may pay to the parent or guardian, through the society, the money allowed by law for the maintenance of the child. This bill is vicious ause it gives to a private society judicial power of a very serious kind; because payment of withorities of the city.

With a record in the Legislature of 806 bills introduced in January, which was a short legislative our laws upon this subject and would tend directly to pauperize the parents and discourage proper effort to maintain their own children.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Senate bill No. 5 amends provisions of the charter as to the Health Department by emitting the President of the Police Board from the Board of Health, by increasing from three to four the numher of Health Commissioners appointed by the The first instalment of this work, here presented, however condensed, must of necessity cover a great space, but the attention of our cuttons is condensed, must of necessity cover a great space, but the attention of our cuttons is condensed, must of necessity cover a great space, but the attention of our cuttons is condensed, must of necessity cover a great special to the full term. The charter provides that Mayor, by making the term four years instead of of the three Commissioners first appointed one

polls, is the only remedy and the certain remedy. the expense of the Department by increasing by Illustrations of almost every possible class of un- one the number of Commissioners who are to receive salaries of that amount, without any apparent necessity for such additional official; (2) because it the city. They are here arranged under the sub- | disregards the desirability of so arranging the terms members of the Board will always be men who have had some experience in the duties of the office; (3) because the appointment of four Commissioners at pal Assembly, with the concurrence of the Board one time, each of them to receive a substantial one time, each of them to receive a substantial salary, opens the way directly to a deal between the local machines; and (4) because, although the coperation between the police and the Health Department must be constant, the bill would remove the President of the Police Board from the Board of the Police Board from the Board of the police as the whole system of trade protection set overthrows the whole system of trade protection set over the police and the first and were therefore null and void.

MUNICIPAL COURT. This is a minor civil court created by the charter taking the place of the former civil district courts the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and of the courts of the justices of the peace and of the courts of the justices of the peace in the other boroughs. This court deals with a great number of small litigations, and is an important part of the judicial system. The Charter Commission adopted a very careful plan of organization of this court. Among the first bills undertaken by the Legislature are bills which propose to change the qualifications of the justices, to increase their pay, to increase the number of the judges and districts and change their distribution, to increase the salaries of the clerks the fees of stenographers, and other details as to which the charter makes definite provisions. Among these changes is the important one of allowing each justice to remain permanently in his home district, instead of going by rotation through the several districts of his borough, as the charter prescribes. The rotation of police justices was made obligatory several years ago, and the system went far to hreak up the pernicious influence which he local domination of the magistrates in a circumscribed district invariably created. The charter applied the same system in the municipal courts, and the Legislature has without delay interfered for the restoration of the old plan. The bills seeking to accomplish this are Senate bills Nos. 20, 16e and 173, and Assembly bill Nos. 7 and 229.

Senate bill No. 229 seeks to amend the charter so as to increase from 36,000 to \$5,000 the salares of justices of the Municipal Court in the boroughs of Manhattan. Brooklyn and The Broax, so that the so-called "poor men's courts, the substitutes for justices of the peace, shall furnish their incumbents with salaries higher than the judges of most Federal courts having charge of interests of vast moment and importance, salaries equal to those of Cabinet Ministers and almost equal to those of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senate bill No. 271 (Assembly bill No. 38) seeks to amend the charter as to qualifications of justices that each Justice shall be a resident and elector in his district, and shal the other boroughs. This court deals with a great number of small litigations, and is an important the Municipal Court by adding to the justices to be appointed by the Mayor, before the first day of May, 1898, "who at the time of their appointment shall respectively be residents of the sixth and seventh districts of the Brough of Brooklyn, but

RONORORORORORORORO

Rheumatism, Sciation. La Grippe, Pneumonia, and Kidney Affections

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ation of any kind is quickly drawn to the surface by the absorption of the suita-ble medications which Benson's Planeters contain. Always have them in the house ready for an emergency, as delay is often scrious. Get the gen-une. Price, 25 cts. SEASURY & JOHNSON, Mrg Chemists N. Y.

PLASTERS.

KNOX'S



Spring Shapes IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15,

And for sale at the retail stores :

212 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St., 194 Fifth Ave. (5th Ave. Hotel), 340 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 191 State Street, Chicago.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States. None Genuine Without the

Trade-Mark.

shall not belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." This is openly carrying politics into courts of justice and, as usual in all dangerous experiments, the poor are to be the first victims. No comment is needed upon this novel proposition.

Assembly bill No. 317.—To amend the provisions of the charter as to the Muncipal Court, so that the stenographers fees for transcripts of minutes of testimony shall be at the rate of ten cents instead of at the rate of five cents for each hundred words, which means that the poor men's courts are to double the expense of the transcripts of testimony required by the litigant.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT. Senate bill Nos. 105 and 202 (Assembly bill No. 478) provides for amendment to the charter which

would affect a general and substantial increase in maiaries in the Department

salaries in the Department.

Assembly bill No. 244 would amend the charter so that no "member of the clerical or uniformed force of the Department" should be removed "except for cause reviewable by the courts."

Both of these bills are objectionable. The salaries provided have not yet been found to be insufficient, if they should be so found the city of New-York has power to deal with the question. The second bill would prevent the removal of any of the "whits-winged" brigade of street-cleaners except upon the presentation of reasons which could be reviewed by the courts. The cleanliness of the streets under such a system may be imagined, to say nothing of the overcrowding of the calendars of the courts with petty cases of Department discipline.

say nothing of the overcrowding of the charlast of the courts with petty cases of Department discipline.

This formidable list does not end the ingenious onslaughts on the untried charter, nor the bold encoachments upon the city's right of self-government. There are, besides these, bills upon bills—Pellon upon Ossa—of interference with the Police Department, the Pepartment, the Department, the Department, the Department, the Department, the Department, the Department of Education, provisions for new offices and new salaries in the Department of Water Supply, etc. In fact, no chapter seems to have been respected. No liberty with the funds of the city seems to have been respected. No liberty with the funds of the city seems to have been respected. No liberty with the funds of the city seems to have been too great to indulge in. The home rule for which the city has so long struggled and which the framers of the charter attempted to secure seems as remote and as unregarded as in the worst days gone by. The vigilance of the citizen is more needed than ever before. His voice, his protest, his earnest and continual action are more than ever necessary for self-protection agains' allen interference with his local privileg a and with the surrounding of his home.

The Legislation Committee of the City Ciub consists of Paul Fuller, chairman, James C. Carter, Alfred R. Conkiling, Lewis L. Delafield, Horace E. Demling, Dorman B. Eaton, Arthur H. Ely, Austen G. Fox, Professor F. J. Goodnew, J. Noble Hayes, Myer S. Isaacs, W. Travers Jetome Joseph Laroque, James B. Ludlow, James W. Pryor, William Carts Songer, Dr. Albert Shaw, Nelson S. Spencer, Simon Sterne, William Allaire Shortt and Preble Tucker.

UNION LABELS ILLEGAL.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATUTES RELATING TO THEM DECLARED TO BE UN-CONSTITUTIONAL

A decision of great importance to trades-union was rendered last week by Vice-Chancellor Frederic Stevens, of New-Jersey, in Newark, declaring the several statutes of New-Jersey relating to union labels unconstitutional.

Over a year ago the Union Hat Makers' Association of Newark and the United Hatters of North America brought suit against the hat manufacturing firm of Woolley & Crane, of Newark, to restrain the firm from using on hats manufactured two organizations and to recover damages for the Sommers, its attorneys, filed a demurrer, and an of the three Commissioners first appointed one shall hold for six years, one for four and one for last fall and decision was reserved. This was a test case, as there were other non-union manufacturers who were using labels on their goods in imitation of the union label. While the case was and 1895, passed to protect the union label from in fringement were supplementary and amendatory an act which had no existence, although intended to correct errors in the original act of 1889. Last year the Legislature passed a new law to correct

this blunder of the lawmakers. Vice-Chancellor Stevens decides that the law of 1897 did not change the special and local character of the previous acts, that all the laws were spe cial and intended for the benefit of a particular

up by the hatters' association, their legal represen-tatives will take an appeal to the Cour of Er-iors. The opinion also affects all union labels and therefore the eigarmakers, the journeymen bak-ers, the shoemaker, and other trade organizations that use a label will be interested in the result of the appeal to the court of last resort.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL MEET.

RESOLUTIONS UPHOLDING ZOLA ADOPTED-THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, District Lodge No. 1, was held at Terrace Garden yesterday. About two hundred and fifty members, representing several States, were present. Grand Maxter Raphael Rosenberg presided at the opening of the meeting.

tion touching upon the Zola trial was passed:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge views with admiration the noble hattle which is now being waged by Emile Zola in France for the right of humanity

The resolution was offered by William A. Gans,

and was passed by a unanimous vote.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand master, M. S. Stern, first deputy grand master, Isaac Engel, second deputy grand master, Jacob Harris, grand treasurer, B. Levinger, grand secretary, Isaac Goldsmith, chariman of the Committee of Appeals, Myer Elsas, chairman of the Committee on Law, Isaac Niner, chairman of the Committee on Finauce, B. Arbach, grand tiler, Carson Mintz, grand warden, Myer Goldberg, all of New-York.

The newly elected officers were installed at the afternoon session. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Past Grand Master Hoffheimer, assisted by Herman Steifel. The reports of the variuse committees showed that the organization was in a most flourishing condition. It was decided at the meeting to appoint a committee to make claborate preparations for the golden inbide of the order, which will be held in January of next year.

Speeches were made by Judge Henry M. Goldfogie, Julius Harburger and J. Wilson, of Greensboro, Miss. The latter spoke upon the growth of the order in the Southern States and said that it was being built up with surprising rapidity.

BOYCOTT ON LONE STAR LINE ENJOINED Galveston, Feb. 13.-Judge David E. Bryant, of the United States Court, has issued an order re-straining the Guif, Colorado and Santa Fe; the International and Great Northern and the Mis sourl. Kansas and Texas railways from putting into effect the notices they served on the Star Line as a result of the New-York conference divisions with the Lone Star Line and accept no freight from it without the prepayment of all charges. The news came in the following telegram from H. G. McLemore, attorney for the Lone

Jefferson, Tex., February 12.
Daniel Ripley, Galveston, Tex.;
Judge Bryant sets cases down for hearing on February 21, and has entered the following order:
"In the mean time respondents are directed to maintain with complainant the same relations with respect to rates, divisions and freights as are by them granted to the Mallory Line." It is assumed that this will put a stop to the boycott, at least until the injunction is finally passed upon and either made permanent or dis-solved.

Are you going to Klondike? A complete list of Klondike outfitters can be found in the narrow columns.

DECLINE OF THE CANALS.

SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE SUPERIN-TENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

HE ADVISES THE STATE TO PUT A LIMIT ON TERMINAL CHARGES AND TO PERMIT BIG TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

TO BE FORMED.

Albany, Felt 13 .- G. W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, in his annual report places the total expenditures for ordinary repairs and operating expenses of the canals for the year at \$863,-692 46. The number of boats which navigated the Erie Canal during the last season was 2,327, of which Lill carried grain.

Mr. Aldridge says the season was not a pros

perous one for boatmen, and that rates were so low that many boatmen preferred to tie up their boats. He instances as reasons for this state of affairs the rapid deterioration of the canals during several years previous to the beginning of the general improvement work, the little or no improvement which has been made in canal-boats and methods of traction on the canals in the last years, and the excessive terminal charges in the harbors of Buffalo and New-York. He deals with the latter question at length, and charges the so-called "elevator combine" with being responsible for the failure of the State to reap the benefits ommercially which were expected to follow the abandonment of the toll system. On this subject

"While I am not prepared to go to the extent advocating a scheme whereby the State that vator Trust, I believe the abuses of the so-called combine have reached such a point in their effect upon our commercial interests that the State wil be justified in taking extreme measures to render continuance of the abuses impossible. When, it clared her artificial waterways free to those w navigate them for commercial purposes, she did s believing that such action would tend to restore to the canals their one-time greatness. Almost co dent with the abolition of the toll system the Elevator Trust was conceived, and by its subsequent purse the benefit which it had been expected would result to boatmen and forwarders was nulli-STATE HAS REDUCED OTHER CHARGES.

"The State has assumed in many instances to step in between the people and the few who have been charged with practising extortion upon the people. I do not refer to the effort on the part of the State to place a law upon the statute-books declaring combinations of capital illegal, but rather to the effort to fix the maximum rates which may be charged for commodities or services, The fixing by statute of a legal rate per mile which may be charged by a given ratiroad company, the price per 1,000 feet for illuminating gas and other like legislation may be instanced. basis upon which the State assumes to place such defining statutes upon her books is that such com panies and corporations receive permission to exist direct from the State. While the Elevator Trust may be able to plead an independent source of being, and contend that it holds no corporate existence, yet the fact remains that its existence and lis profits as well, are the result of the State's liberality in maintaining free waterways.
"Of what avail is it for the State to maintain

free waterways if private greed shall be permitted to build a Chinese Wall at either end of these waterways, and say to the boatmen and shippers: 'Yield us our price, or go forth and navigate with

Mr. Aldridge recommends that the Legislature amend the law of 1888 so that the State, through the Canal Board, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works, shall have author-Superintendent of Public Works, shall have authority to fix the terminal charges which shall be levied or collected by elevator and storage companies. "I believe this would be a better solution of the problem," he says "than for the State to undertake on its own account the construction and maintenance of elevators to be operated at Buffalo and New-York."

CAPITAL READY TO ENTER THE FIELD. The Superintendent also favors the removal of he \$50,000 limit which now governs the formation of canal transportation companies. With a law delegating to the State the right to control terminal charges, he thinks, the fear which has operated to marshal the influence of boatmen against the proposition to allow increases of capital by transporta

common labor by contractors on public works falled to become a law. The report says the failure was not because of any antagonism on the part of any legislator, but was due to a derical oversight. He renews his recommendation of last year. ANOTHER REPLY TO ROBERTS.

Mr. Aldridge goes into the subject of the general canal improvement extensively. He argues that the doption of the constitutional provision that the anals should remain the property of the State forever implied a willingness on the part of the people to improve the canals and keep them in a navigable condition. He refers to the suggestion made by Controller Roberts, after the announce ment was made that the \$3,000,000 appropriated would not accomplish all that was desired. work on the canals should be suspended and the existing contracts abrogated, and takes the same ground in relation to it that he took in his reply Mr. Roberts. He declares there is not a shadow of proof that the State Engineer and Surveyor ever made an official statement before the vote of he people ratifying the raising of the money to the effect that \$9,000,000 would be sufficient for the purpose in view. On the contrary, he says the State Engineer furnished his estimates to the Constitutional Convention on twelve days' notice, suc estimates being founded on incomplete data, and alled for an expenditure of nearly \$12,000,000.

called for an expenditure of nearly \$12,000,000. "If assume," says Superintendent Aldridge, that such estimate was as nearly correct as could have been made by any living man at the time and under the circumstances which then obtained."

The Superintendent also takes up the susgestion that the State has a right to suspend indefinitely or abrogate the canal contracts without laying itself liable to payment of claims for damages. He says there is no clause giving him such authority, and that there is no law authorizing the insertion of such a clause in public contracts, and declares that such a law, if it existed, would be declared invalid as infringing the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts."

TO CHOOSE NEW TRUSTEES.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE FIFTH AVENUE PORTANT MEETING TO-DAY.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will meet this afternoon to elect successors to the trustees whose resignations were announced in last Monday's Tribune. There are seven trustees to be chosen, six to replace the retiring members and one to fill the vacancy caused w the death of James Fraser.

During the last week many of the prominent members of the church have held informal meet-ings, for the purpose of deciding upon nominations. As the result of these conferences, it was learned As the result of these conferences, it was learned yesterday from an authoritive source that the following will be the candidates whose names will be presented to the congregation to-day. General Samuel Thomas, James Talcott, W. R. Stuart, Charles B. Britten, John W. Auchinciass, George B. Agnew and Mr. Vietor, of the well known Leonard-st. drygoods firm of Vietor & Achelia. These, with Francis Forbes and James O. Sheldon, the colly two trustees who did not resign, will make up the new Board. It was also definitely ascertained that none of the deacons will resign, and consequently when the vacant places in the session are niled the troubles which have for so long agitated the church will be finally ended.

be finally ended.

The two sermons preached by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, yesterday were purely doctrinal, and contained no reference whatever to church affairs.

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Droposals.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1808.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until 2 delock P. M. on the 19th day of February, 1898, and opened imprediately thereafter, for farnishing all the labor and materials required for the Elevator Screens, &c. for the U.S. Appraiser's Warehouse at NEW YORK, N. T., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of, which may be had at the

AMONG THE GOLF PLAYERS.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE SETTLED THIS WEEK-THE CHAMPIONSHIP

CONTROVERSY. The announcement made yesterday concerning the Morris County Club's determination to secure the National Golf Championship has put an entre ly different aspect on a question that was deemed sition to allow increases of capital by transportation companies would be eliminated. He says a number of capitalists stand ready to invest their money in the operation of canal-boats constructed on modification of canal-boats constructed on model of canal-boats constructed on model of canal-boats constructed on modification is referred as soon as the \$50.000 prohibition is referred as soon as the \$50.000 prohibition is referred as commenced. As a precaution against the possibility of modification of canal-boats constructed on modification of canal-boats constructed on modification is referred as constructed in canal months that the St. Andrews constructed was desirious of securing the meeting and so the club capable of conducting such an important affair had contested its claim it was generally conceded that the tournement would be held on the Mount Hope links. The Morris County people had asserted repeatedly that they would not be a candidate for the honor, but at a special meeting on Saturday afternoon it was suddenly decided that the club should make a demand for the champion-become a law. The report says the failure was to become a law. The report says the failure was to become a law. The report says the failure was to become a law and agonism on the part of any stransport. ship, and telegrams were dispatched to several

prominent players, urging them to favor its appli-The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, at which the matter will be decided, oo curs next Thursday evening, at Delmonico's. It is probable that considerable feeling will develop over the discussion, as both clubs recken a strong following among the delegates. The keen rivairy of Ardsley and Knollwood for St. Andrews may lead the former clubs to desert to the Morris County ranks, and it is known that Baltusrol is also warmly in favor of Morris County. The fact that Ransom H. Thomas, of Morris County, is vicepresident of the U. S. G. A. is another point in favor of the new movement, while the Lakewood and Philadelphia clubs are said to be strongly

against the selection of St. Andrews.

On the other hand, several members of the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. have said unofficially that St. Andrews would receive the tournament, and the club has gone ahead with its improvements with that understanding, so that to refuse its application at this late date would seem to be a breaking of faith.

Another matter of importance to be discussed on Thursday is the limiting of players eligible to of pete for the championship. John Reid, ex-president of the St. Andrews Club, has suggested a resolution that no man whose handicap is more than six surokes on a standard links shall be allowed to go in. Hitherto all members of clubs in the Association have been entitled to enter, but the congestion of the opening rounds which has resulted makes some such action imperative, and it is thought that the meeting may adopt Mr. Reid's suggestion.
The Baltusrol Club has elected H. P. Tolet

delegate to the meeting, with John Du Fais as alternate. The Lakewood Club's delegates are to be

John Miley and Jasper Lynch The destruction by fire of the Highland Park Hoel, at Aiken, last week makes it doubtful whether tel, at Aiken, last week makes it doubtful waslost
the Southern golf championship will take place at
the Paimerto links in March, as most of the visiting golfers were at the hotel. Many of the Northern players have already gone to Asheville, Augusta, Summerville, and the other Southern links.
The special features of the play at the Notley
Golf Club this month are competitions for the February Cup, the final matches for the Morgan Cup
and the preliminary matches in the championship
series. Peter Graham has recently been engaged
by the club as professional.

series. Peter Graham has recently been engaged by the club as professiona.

The Lakewood Golf Club is planning to hold a foursome on Washington's Birthday as a special attraction for its members and holday guests, and J. A. Tyng and H. P. Toler are announced as one of the competing teams. James Converse, of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, of Lakewood, has presented a cup to be played for, beginning March 18 and continuing until April 28.

Golf at Atlantic City promises to be especially dourishing this spring. The new links are expected to be ready by the middle of March, when a number of attractive tournaments are to take place. When completed, the course will be a full eighteenhole circuit of about three miles. The new club-house will be ready for occupancy about April 1.

SPARRING EXHIBITIONS ILLEGAL. St. Louis, Feb. 13 .- Acting President Lewis of the Chief of Police Harrigan to-night stating that pubthe laws of Missouri. He directed that hereafter the law be enforced in such cases.

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something "that's the same as" or "as good as"

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